Wellesley College News

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VOL. XXIV FRAMINGHAM AND WELLESLEY, MASS., APRIL 12, 1917 No. 24

COLLEGE CALENDAR.

Thursday, April 12. 8.00 P. M. Lecture by Professor Edward B. Titchener of Cornell. Subject, "The association of ideas, and after," at Billings.

Friday, April 13. 8.00 P. M. At Billings, Mr. Robert Frost will read from his own poems. Auspices of the college lecture course.

Saturday, April 14. 8.00 P. M. Agora Open Meeting, at the Barn.

Sunday, April 15. Morning Chapel, Bishop William F. McDowell.
Vespers, Mrs. Maude Ballington Booth.

Monday, April 16. Meeting of all interested in News reporting, at 4.15 in Room 28.

Wednesday, April 18. Student Government Meeting at 4.15.

Wednesday, April 18. C. A. meeting in the village. Dr. Cabot on "War and Christianity."

Thursday, April 19. C. A. meeting on campus. Miss Merrill, on Phillips Brooks.

Thursday, April 19. Christian Association Meetings. . .

Friday, April 20. Lecture on Birds, by Ernest H. Bains, at 8.00 P. M., in the Barn.

Sunday, April 22. Morning Chapel. Speaker, Rev. William F. Badé.
Vespers. Special music.

A NOTED NATURALIST TO ADDRESS BIRD-LOVERS.

Mr. Ernest Harold Baynes, naturalist, General Manager of the Meriden Bird Club, author of "Wild Bird Guests," will lecture at the Barn on Friday evening, April 20th, at 8 P. M., on "Wild Birds and How to Attract Them." Mr. Baynes is widely known for his intimate knowledge of wild animals, and his striking successes in measures for their protection. The lecture will be illustrated with lantern slides from his own photographs.

Mr. Baynes comes to us through the generosity of an alumna, Miss Eunice C. Smith, '98, whose interest in the Conservation of the College Grounds takes this practical form.

COLLEGE PRESIDENTS DISCUSS WAR CONDITIONS.

During the spring vacation the presidents of Smith, Vassar, Wellesley and Mount Holyoke colleges held a conference at Mount Holyoke to discuss the question of the ways by which college women can render most effective service to the government. No definite plan was adopted.

An expression of the willingness of the colleges to serve the country in whatever capacity would best further its interests, was drawn up and signed by the presidents or deans of the eight leading women's colleges of America. This expression was handed to President Wilson by his daughters, Miss Margaret Wilson and Mrs. Sayre, both graduates of Goucher College.

This week President Pendleton, President Wooley of Mount Holyoke and President Thomas of Bryn Mawr, are in Washington, hoping to confer with Secretary Baker as to the most expedient means for college women to serve the country in war time.

Mary Budd, 1917,
THE SENIOR TREE DAY MISTRESS

Margaret Stevenson, 1920,
THE FRESHMAN TREE DAY MISTRESS

DR. WALLACE'S DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE.

Wellesley was especially fortunate to have the privilege of hearing Dr. Charles W. Wallace, a foremost American Shakespearian scholar, who lectured at Billings Hall, Wednesday, evening March 28. Dr. Wallace emphasized two important subjects which his recent documentary research has thrown light upon; the personal life of Shakespeare, and his relation to contemporary theatres. There are many timeworn traditions which have proved fictitious; we must dispense with the poaching incident, with the illegal shooting of the historic deer, and with other similarly grotesque stories. Recent scholarship has substituted in their place many hitherto unknown acts which humanize Shakespeare for his readers, which accentuate a great personality only too long obscured.

An exhaustive examination of legal documents of the Elizabethan courts has shed light on Shakespeare's personal life during the period of his greatest creative work in London. We find him living with a French family in the literary section of the city; we trace evidence of his co-operation with his theatrical associates. Sometimes we find him settling private affairs and disputes, as in the case of M. Montjoie, when he brought two lovers together, and later interceded when the father threatened suit.

Even more important is the documentary evidence of his connection with the Globe and Blackfriars theatres. Dr. Wallace showed records giving a detailed account of Shakespeare's relations to the theatrical company. From these, it is possible to estimate his annual income of four hundred and fifty pounds a year from his shares in the stock. The members of this company were a disinterested, mutually helpful association, who subordinated their personal gains to the lasting success of their theatre. The success of Shakespeare's plays is due to their co-operation. He, the greatest of playwrights, was aided and stimulated in his work by the unselfish assistance of these great actors. They were responsible, not

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ENGLAND'S PRESENT WAR ATTITUDE.

An English journalist and University Extension lecturer, Mr. S. K. Ratcliffe, talked to us Tuesday afternoon, March 27, on *"After the War, Settlement and Reconstruction."* He said it is generally believed in England that the war will continue at least until the fall of 1918, whether or not the United States engages in the conflict. The report that the German people are starving is contradicted by the statement that they can hold out until the harvest, and after that there will be sufficient food. The only important piece of evidence against the continuation of the war is that of the financiers, who say that the war must stop for lack of funds. English journalists are hindering the cause of the Allies by writing in their articles that the Allies will not be satisfied with the restoration of Belgium, Serbia, and Poland, as they have stated officially, but will demand in addition the breaking up of the Austrian Empire into its component parts. This serves to strengthen the German popular idea that the Allies are fighting for the destruction of the German Empire. Mr. Ratcliffe defined "peace without victory" as a peace without terms imposed by victorious allied peoples upon conquered allied peoples. In England, a large body of people want an honorable peace by negotiation. He quoted Mr. H. G. Wells as pleading for a peace of this kind—a scientific peace in which the needs and wishes of the people are considered instead of merely those of government officials.

Since the introduction of Compulsory Military Service into England, it has become difficult for any man, between the prescribed ages of sixteen and forty-one, to obtain exemption from military service. The system has been extended to war-munitions factories and is rapidly being extended to other industries. Men and women, who are working in munitions factories get better pay than in times of peace. Everything possible is being done for their comfort and education under the auspices of the new Welfare Department which trains social workers to carry out its schemes. Mr. Ratcliffe, himself was sent by the University of London to lecture in some of the factories dur-

(Concluded on page 6)

Board of Editors

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LOOK BEFORE YOU LEAP.

The class of 1919, realizing that it is to form a vital and important part of the society membership for next year, assuredly has been weighing the whole question of societies with a great deal of thought. That the sophomores are dissatisfied with the system as it exists is shown by the expression of sophomore opinion in the Free Press column of the last issue of the NEWS. In fact, the whole college is agitating a change. It has been discussed many times at society discussion meetings, at the intersociety Forum, and through the NEWS and MAGAZINE. Indeed, a committee has been appointed to investigate to what extent dissatisfaction is felt, and in which direction the greatest hope of improvement lies.

Yet there still seems to be a feeling that we are not making an active effort to bring about a change. Therefore, a few society members are trying to influence the leading sophomores to pledge themselves not to join any society under the existing system. By this means, it is hoped to force a change in this system which is felt to be only a makeshift and wholly unsatisfactory. Such means are perfectly legitimate, but before any member of 1919 makes any pledge, she should consider these three things. First, the society members themselves, no less than underclassmen, non-society girls, and faculty members are heartily in favor of any form of change that keeps the advantages and avoids the mistakes of the present system. It is because no such plan has yet been evolved that no action has been taken. Secondly, any new plan to be satisfactory must be worked out through the co-operation of society and non-society girls. Nevertheless, while non-society girls may suggest plans or may force the entire abandonment of societies by refusing to become members, still the installation of any new system must come from the societies themselves. Any method therefore, which in an attempt to urge a modification, creates factions in the college, retards progress by preventing co-operation. Thirdly, then, if we desire to keep the privileges and benefits of societies, but desire to see a change in the form in which they are distributed, the thing for us to do is not enthusiastically to pledge ourselves to reject society membership but as enthusiastically to devote our energies to the betterment of the system whether as members or not. In other words, the work of those who, as members, know the system with its advantages and failures is essential to the most satisfactory reconstruction; and the forcing of an immature change would endanger the greatest good. After all, it is not just any change we want, but a change for the better. The authors of this plan defeat their own end by trying to exclude from society membership those who most effectively could bring about the change.

THE COLLEGE AND THE WAR.

What is to be the place of the college in war times? Past experience has answered this question for the men's colleges and they are acting in according with precedent, but in the present situation, the women's colleges face a new problem. As we return from our home communities where preparation is at its height, it is most gratifying to know that the Presidents of our leading women's colleges are devoting their time and thought to the opportunities for national service open to such institutions and that when the aid of women students is needed, our labor will be directed into the most useful channels.

In the meanwhile, we cannot escape a feeling of restlessness upon resuming our usual mode of life at a time when that of every other type of community is materially affected by the war. It is well for us to remember that our first duty as citizens at this critical time is to preserve so far as possible the normal conditions of our national existence. With the pursuit of the intellectual so disrupted in men's colleges, our obligation to carry on academic work in a scholarly manner becomes intensified, a fact which should be kept clearly in mind when the opportunity for more dramatic service is offered. Whatever line of work we may be called upon to enter in the next few months, so long as it is at all possible we should remember ourselves to be students first of all and should take the time for patriotic duties not from academic hours but from our leisure.

FREE PRESS.

All contributions for this column must be signed with the full name of the author. Only articles thus signed will be printed. Initials or numerals will be used in printing the articles if the writer so desires.

The Editors do not hold themselves responsible for opinions and statements which appear in this column.

I.

CONCERNING PACIFISM.

What is there in the cerebrations of the "pacifistic" mind, which prevents it from recognizing the distinctions and degrees of difference in which the whole gist of a matter lies?

One pacifist says, "Why go to war? Is it to protect neutral rights at sea? But war does not protect neutral rights. In this war, as in all wars, neutral rights have been violated by both belligerents."

There, you see a complete ignoring of the whole essence of the matter,—the vital difference between the kinds of violation of neutral rights of which the opposing sides have been guilty. As a matter of fact, one side has at most violated purely economic rights; the other is constantly violating the right to life itself. One side causes us at most a financial inconvenience, eventually paid for; the other takes what it can neither pay for nor give back—life. Yet some pacifists would have us believe the belligerents equally guilty in their actions toward us.

Other pacifists persist in confusing the term "universal military training" with the term "militarism," quite forgetting that militarism is the *autocratic* abuse of universal military training; while universal military training itself, just because of its equal distribution of responsibility for the welfare of the nation against aggression, is essentially democratic. Who has ever called Switzerland a militaristic nation?

As for the "enlightened principle of arbitration," its advisability in matters of life and death is always open to dispute, and at best, it certainly presupposes a cessation of the questionable action pending the arbitration, which cessation Germany has quite consistently refused to guarantee.

Finally, reference is made to "those who claim to hold ideals of peace in some remote form that they have to realize *after* the war. They desire peace—but not just now." Does this writer think that what we in the United States are having now is peace—or anything but a one-sided war? Must not peace, by its very psychology, be reciprocal, and is not one who tries to refute this simply crying "peace, peace, when there is no peace?" The reason some people think that no true peace for any nation can be attained until after the present war has been brought to a conclusion, is simply the fact that to such a peace, if it is to be effective, *all* the first-class nations of the world must be signatories.—As Dr. Hibben of Princeton tersely says, "I believe in peace at any price, and the price now is war."

CAROL KAMPMAN, 1902.

II.

FREE SPEECH.

Because I so cordially agree with 1918, in her Free Press article of March 23, that it is the right as well as the duty of "College students to form some well-grounded opinions" during their four years at College on Social and political questions "of crucial importance to us all"—I wish to suggest to her and to her readers the true answer, as I believe, to the question from which she starts out. An instructor at Wellesley or at any other college certainly hesitates, or should hesitate, to express in the classroom her (or his!) personal opinion on subjects of vital importance *when these are not the subjects which the instructor has undertaken to teach.* Fundamental to the duty of expressing one's convictions even on topics of the highest significance is the primary duty of honorably fulfilling one's obligation, of scrupulously doing the work which is one's own. I may be pacifist or militarist, suffragist or anti-suffragist, socialist or non-socialist but, if I have accepted an appointment to teach philosophy, then I may discuss these topics in the classroom only as they are genuinely relevant to my philosophical problem. I may believe, as I certainly do believe, that it is more important to think clearly on the issues of war and peace than to outline Descartes's argument for the existence of corporeal things; but I also believe first, that we best fit ourselves to grapple with practical problems by disciplining and furnishing our minds through academic study; second, that the time which teachers and students spend together is all too short to achieve the direct

THE WELLESLEY NATIONAL BANK

takes pleasure in reporting that the increase in the SAVINGS DEPARTMENT has been $43,636.53, making the total deposits in that Department $771,254.07, as of March 6, 1917.

Keep all your money working by always carrying interest balances in the CHECK DEPARTMENT as well.

CHAS. N. TAYLOR, *President.* BENJ. H. SANBORN, *Vice-President.*
B. W. GUERNSEY, *Cashier.*

ends of instruction; finally, as I have said already, that whatever the comparative values of theoretical and practical problem I have definitely given my word to teach philosophy. But let 1918 only seek me out of class and ask my opinion and see whether she will even suspect me of steering clear of radical points of view—either those which I hold or those which I oppose!

I trust that I have made it clear how eagerly I hold that a college community should be aflame with social and political interest and that the members of a college faculty should have and exercise freedom of speech.

MARY WHITON CALKINS.

III.

"CHARGE, CHESTER, CHARGE!"

Such is the slogan of those who ride bicycles about the town of Wellesley. Gentle, unoffending pedestrians, alarmed by fierce yells and bells from behind are forced to cower against the nearest building, tree, or other pedestrian, while a white-skirted Amazon whizzes triumphantly by, with never a glance at the rightful owners of the sidewalk.

Of course sidewalks present a most pleasant surface for riding; when peopled with shanks' mares and bicycles they present, also, to both pedestrian and rider, a certain hazardousness. That's all very well for the earnest cyclist who enjoys it, but how about the defenceless walker with a weak heart, or a baby carriage, or a few armfuls of books—or a dog on a leash?

To speak quite seriously, however, riding on the sidewalk is an unnecessary evil that can well be done away with. Sidewalks were built for the purpose of keeping feet out of the road; roads were built for the purpose of sparing the good people on the sidewalk the onslaughts of vehicles of all sorts. Bicycles are vehicles, albeit exclusive ones—need we finish the sentence?

In this state cyclists may be dragged from the sidewalk by the hand of the law, arrested, and fined. The writer is not prepared to assert that any Wellesley girl has ever suffered thus. It is always safe, however, to put forth dark hints as to what *might* happen to those who disregard the rights and comforts of "the man in the street."

R. P.

IV.

THE TRUE CHRISTIAN ATTITUDE.

An article in the Free Press for March 29, 1917, asks the question "Do we dare to be Christians?" and proceeds to describe the attitude of a true Christian in this world crisis; partly from the words of Christ.

But there are a few things she has forgotten.

1. Not nearly all of Christ's words are reported (John 20:30; 21:25). Even with the interpretations in the Epistles we have still but a small proportion of them.

2. Such teachings as are related would be those most appealing to the needs of the times in which they were written.

3. The normal state of the world at that time was *war;* even such peace as existed was maintained by a strong armed force.

4. Jesus Christ never said a word, so far as is reported, against war. No mention is made of war save as illustrations; or predictions that wars were to come.

5. All Christ's teaching as quoted in the article and practically all his teachings as quoted in the Gospels, was to individuals. The only concrete command with regard to the attitude of the individual to the government is "Render to Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's"; and that meant obedience to a despotic government.

6. War is a terrible thing,—I hate it as much as any one can,—but there are worse evils than war. It is a terrible evil to have a piece of flesh cut or burned from one's arm; but if it is to cure a poisonous wound it may be a less evil than to omit doing it.

7. Jesus Christ gave general precepts, in the great majority of cases, not specific, detailed commands; for the latter could not be appropriate for all moments for 2000 years.

8. There never has been, and there will never be until Satan is bound and under Christ's feet, any person who has, or can, carry out the exact words of Christ perfectly; even those quoted in this article, and even as an individual. Carried out to its logical conclusion it means: If one finds a burglar in one's house, who has already taken half of one's treasures, give him at once the other half. If a girl meets a brutal ruffian who attempts assault, let her "resist not evil" but "turn the other cheek." If one sees a murderer in the act, be sure not to use force to make his atone.

Had our fathers carried out this literally, slavery would still exist in this country.

In a word, carrying out the exact words literally, not in principle, would mean anarchy, and death (or worse) to all the weak and innocent. (The strong and not innocent would not be the ones to suffer. They would fight, even if the others did not).

9. There is no belief which cannot be proved by the Scriptures.

10. To refuse to help the Red Cross work because we do not believe in the war which has made it necessary, is to refuse to put a soothing mixture on the terrible burns of a child, because it will not put out the fire which has burned them.

In conclusion I do not dare in this world crisis *not* to be a Christian; therefore I shall do my utmost to help those who are fighting so that the curse of militarism may be destroyed. Militarism has never existed in this country; and not in England since the Middle Ages; it will never exist there or here unless it is imposed upon the people from without.

Stopping the fight now will *not* bring peace; it will be, practically the triumph of militarism; and will mean a further and more horrible war before it is overcome, and wars cease throughout God's world.

ALICE D. ADAMS, '86.

V.

"LEST WE FORGET."

"Don't you think 'Roomie' was good in the play last night? Let's send her some flowers to-night."

"All right, shall we each give a quarter, or fifty cents?"

When I heard the above conversation I wondered if it were possible that only two months before we had made so many excellent resolutions as we discussed the question, "Has Wellesley seen it through?" An hour or so later a girl came into my room and remarked, "I've just been to the vill., and had such a delicious strawberry sundae, that when I finished one I sat down and ate another."

These are only two instances, and I have seen many others. The lovely bouquet which "Roomie" received might have meant the much needed bit of luncheon for some starving Belgian child every day for a month, and the price of the two sundaes might have done its share in the great work of relief. It would go hard with us at mid-years and finals if we couldn't remember our lessons at all for more than two months, but these few simple resolutions seem to have slipped from many minds in much less time than that.

1919.

APPOINTMENT BUREAU.

Examinations for places on the list of teachers eligible for appointment in the high school of Paterson, New Jersey, will be conducted at the high school on Saturday, May 12th, at 9 A. M. All candidates must have at least two years of experience in teaching classes above the elementary school. Salaries: women, first year $1000, annual increase of $100 to a maximum salary of $1800. All teachers who enter the New Jersey schools are required to contribute to the State Teachers' Retirement Fund. For further information, apply to Mr. John R. Wilson, Superintendent of Schools, Paterson, New Jersey.

NOTICE! ALL STUDENTS INTERESTED IN *NEWS* REPORTING.

The Editorial Board of the NEWS has decided to base future nominations for Board membership on the distributed contributions of applicants instead of on a single mass of work submitted in a final competition as in the past. This decision has been made for three reasons: (1) because the Board feels that in looking over the great amount of competition material in a short time it is unable to reach fair decisions; (2) because a prolonged competition will enable the Board to observe the consistency and the dependableness of candidates; and (3) because it is hoped that occasional contributions will require less effort and inconvenience for candidates than the old method.

All students interested in NEWS work or intending to compete for the Board next year should have the new scheme explained to them at once. A meeting for that purpose will be held in Room 28, Administration Building at 4.15 P. M., on Monday, April 16. Students unable to attend that meeting should see the Editor in the NEWS Office, chapel basement, at the nine o'clock hour, Monday, or the one-thirty hour Tuesday.

MONSIEUR JANVIER'S LECTURE.

On Wednesday afternoon, March 28, Monsieur Janvier, of the théâtre St. Antoine, under the auspices of the French Department gave a lecture in French on "The Literature of the War." Monsieur Janvier said that because the modern literature of France up to the time of the war has been more or less of a dilettante nature, every one is surprised to find the truly remarkable qualities of sturdiness and strength of the war literature. The French writers no longer write for art's sake, but for the sake of expressing the hitherto dormant seriousness and depth of feeling brought out by the war. The hitherto superficial gaiety is replaced by the realization of stern duty. The Frenchman no longer speaks from mere sentiment but from the heart. Simplicity in expression, sincerity in feeling, unembellished sturdiness, enthusiasm for the cause of France—these are the characteristics of the war literature. They are partly due to the sobering effects of the war on the people as a whole, and partly to the fact that much of this literature comes straight from the soldiers in the trenches and the peasants who are untutored in expression, except that spontaneously called forth.

Monsieur Janvier illustrated his lecture by extremely vivid and dramatic reading and recitation of some of the war literature. For example, he gave extracts from the "Trench Journals" which were cheerful and amusing particularly in the bogus advertisements imitating in style those of the dailies but always aiming a shaft at the enemy. He read also a short story characterizing the "territorials" in reserve trenches, and recited some passages from *Pourchet,* "Arrêt de la Marne." Finally he gave a poem written by a corporal,—a poem relating to the death, judgment and reward of a "poilu." This was rather difficult for most of us to follow, as it was in the vernacular of the peasants. It was, however, a delightfully simple and touching tribute to the great heroism of the common soldier and the sacredness of the task of defending the Colours.

This lecture was so universally enjoyed that it is to be hoped that the French Department will soon invite another such delightful and dramatic lecturer to the college.

TWO CALL OUTS INSTEAD OF THREE.

That two call outs instead of three shall be required in the future of students participating in organized sports was a decision of the Executive Board of the Athletic Association at a meeting held just before vacation. A third voluntary call-out may be arranged by the Head of the Sport and the captains for students who desire it.

The Board also announces the completion of payment for the rowing machines in the gymnasium, $100 having been contributed recently from Miss Homans' fund and the deficit of approximately $50 having been made up from the treasury of the Athletic Association.

TEAMS FOR INDOOR MEET ANNOUNCED.

The teams for the Indoor Meet have now been chosen and are announced as follows:—

1917.

	Substitutes
Emma Barrett	Naomi Austin
Cornelia Deming	Frances Fargo
Helen McKinnon	Josephine Keene
Elizabeth Maris	
Isabel Williams	

1918.

Grace Ewing	Julianna Tatum
Marie Henze	Bessie Whitmarsh
Anna Morse	

1919.

Christine Breignan	Harriet McCreary
Ruth Coleman	Margaret Post
Katherine Hayward	

Substitutes for 1918 and 1919 will be posted later.

"RIDE A COCK HORSE"—

In the "cinder-and-sawdust ring," below the Laundry, Wellesley added a new event to her social calendar last Wednesday evening, March 28—a Horse Show! It was planned to terminate the winter riding with a demonstration of work done not only by riders of long experience, but by beginners as well.

With a most enthusiastic audience and a Victrola whose music was somewhat enfeebled by the jingle and clash of curb and stirrup iron, the advanced classes rode in single file, in couples, and in fours, with numerous exercises in close seat work, and in balance. A demonstration of the "barnable" qualities of the sport followed, composed of a squad of beginners, most of whom had not sat a horse more than five times. The cleverest "stunt" of the evening was a skit between Anna Morrison as a Riding Master, and Leona Van Gorder, as a bloomer-clad and timorous pupil, in which "Expert Horsemanship was taught in One Lesson." Miss Van Gorder learned all the art of the sport, even to throwing her arms around Dexter's neck, and to sliding off his tail.

The advanced classes ended the work of the evening with hurdling. Neither the horses nor the riders are wholly at ease with this phase, but it is expected that by the time of the Second Annual Horse Show next year, both they and their mounts will be nothing short of bird-like in their flights over six, instead of two, bars! E. P.

ENGLISH WOMEN IN WAR TIMES.

It was indeed a privilege, at a time when our attitude toward the world's crisis is of such importance to hear one who speaks with such authority as Dr. Benjamin Rand of Harvard University, who on Thursday evening, March 29, addressed us on the subject "English Women in War Times."

Since the summer of 1914, Dr. Rand, with special privileges from the war office, has devoted himself to watching the various aspects of the work connected with this war.

That we have a latent courage undeveloped among us, Dr. Rand is convinced. For even as he has seen the courage of English women accumulate in new dangers, so he feels sure we too will be able to meet a new situation with a resourcefulness hardly conceivable now. London is of course the center for all the varied activities of the women of England today, but it is a vastly changed London they have to work in. For their efficient treatment of the incoming Belgian refugees, first finding them temporary shelter, food and clothing, and later assigning them to places where suitable work could be found,—these women can not be praised too highly. But they have not confined themselves to this field of work. The mobilization of nursing forces; the actual caring for the wounded; the establishing of information bureaus which served as a link between the wounded men and their relatives at home; the sending of relief baskets to prisoners in Germany and various comforts to soldiers at the front; the providing of buffets at every railroad station; the securing of lodging places for the 40,000 men that pass through London in a representative week, and the caring for these temporary homes provided by the Y. M. C. A. in the open squares,—this is only one part of the work done by the women, the voluntary phase. Just as we in this country have the possibility of making use of organizations already established, so the English women of the Women's Temperance Union, the Equal Suffrage Party, the Salvation Army, the women of the stage, have all found it possible to do organized work according to their individual equipment; and yet it is the far greater mass of laboring women, who have taken up the work the men were forced to abandon in munition works, railroad stations, offices, farms, —who have done the really greatest services in this war.

The question is now, of course, are they likely to maintain these new positions? Given greater opportunities for training, clerical and professional work will undoubtedly remain open to them and if England, recognizing that it is her women who have maintained her export trade the past three years, in the interest of industrial expansion, attempts to fit the right people to the right jobs, women will surely have a brighter industrial future. In sharing service as well as suffering, the democratic spirit among women has been strengthened. That this may lead to a deepening of the moral and spiritual life of the future, is a hope we must all share.

After the lecture, official English photographs of the war were exhibited in an adjoining room, and Dr. Rand very kindly explained some of them to us.

EASTER GREETINGS!

Despite the inclemency of the weather 1918 took the opportunity, (through its president—Ruth Lange), after Chapel on Thursday morning, March 29, to present an Easter gift to each of the other classes. Easter baskets were brought forth, one blue, one yellow and one green. An accident had occurred in the blue basket and the Easter eggs had become a mass of downy, yellow fluff balls which made their presence known by squeaky little chirps. The most obstreperous of the brood was Village Senior who was watching carefully over, and urging on less adventurous 17's Spirit. Mary Budd, a sprightly little fellow, hopped about beside one—thin, scrawny and apparently more than proud of its rough neck—bearing the name of Dorothy Rhodes. The fluffiest little ball of all—Dorothy Spellissy—sat in state in the middle of the basket.

1919's basket contained the proverbial colored Easter eggs. A gray one—perhaps a bit hollow but, at the same time symbolizing sophomore gray matter was first brought to light. There was a pale pink one—it had formerly been brilliantly red but like 19's glory its pristine color had definitely faded. The tiny baby-blue egg clearly showed the reflection of 1917's spirit. 1919 was justified in feeling encouraged however for one egg had an almost perceptible tint of royal purple which is a favorable sign. At the center lay the white egg of peace.

In 1920's basket a most startling event had taken place. Where the eggs had been, now reposed a bunch of 18's violets. They had come—not one at a time but all together—and so it was particularly fitting that they should be worn by the President of a class so unusually unified as 1920.

From the lusty cheers which greeted 1918's generosity, it might be judged that the gifts were received as a pleasant surprise. Appreciation was shown by each class, but 1919 surpassed the others in gratitude for, with their usual thoughtfulness, they even cheered "the old hens that laid the eggs."

(Continued from page 1)

merely for temporary success, but for the lasting and genuine popularity of the Shakespearian drama for subsequent ages.

Dr. Wallace showed screen slides of characteristic Elizabethan documents. Shakespeare's signature, his graceful handwriting, and his delightfully ununiform spelling, was contrasted with subsequent attempts at forgeries. We were reminded of the painstaking and scholarly workmanship which is inevitable in Shakespearian research, but which brings such rich reward. To a lover of "the greatest poet," no task is too hard if it results in a surer and more vital insight into his great human heart. To many, Shakespeare is a mythical character; to some, he is a god; to those who would seek to know him best, he is—a man.

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PARLIAMENT of FOOLS

L'EDUCATION D'UNE JEUNE FILLE!

Following are a few suggestions for bringing the Wellesley College Bulletin a little more up to date. It pays to advertise.

Is your daughter très stupide? Can she discuss the latest drama and vers libre avec intelligence? Has she a débutante slouch? Does she know how many calories there are in an onion? Does she know how to walk correctly with her toes facing one another?

Probably not!. Therefore send her to Wellesley College. Let her experience the camaraderie of the campus, and l'esprit of the college girl.

Here are a few of the choice lines we offer, all the very latest models, and suitable pour l'après-midi or evening use.

Department of Physiology:

Does your daughter know whether she is une imbécile or not? Does she know whether after all the greatest good to the greatest number is better induced by the movies or dancing? Would she like to know how the wheels in her head go round, —or don't go round?

She'll know, if she studies in this department!

Department of French.

Can your daughter read a Bonwit Teller advertisement aloud without mispronouncing a word? A Wellesley French student can.

Can your daughter tell whether she is ordering a lamb chop or a selection played by the hotel orchestra? A Wellesley French student can.

When your daughter goes to a problem play, does she know what it means when the maid says, "Bonjour, monsieur. Non; madame n'est pas ici!" A Wellesley French student gets that right away, well enough to translate it to the audience around her.

Does your daughter know, la mode la very latest in letter writing? Does she know how to make her father send her twenty dollars when her words say just ten? Does she know how to cover two pages with writing on a subject about which she knows nothing?

If not, she should try a course in English Composition.

Don't miss this opportunity to let your daughter become so accomplished. He who hesitates is lost. Obey that impulse. Send in her application now.

LET US GIVE THANKS.

Did you read those suggestions?
They were supposed to be funny
Without being
"In the High and Far off Times, oh
Best beloved," or
Free verse, or
Questioning the weather.
Don't you think they're quite original?
Except that they suggest
Vanity Fair, and
Bonwit Teller, and
Stephen Leacock, and
An old joke, and
"Life."
But anyway they aren't free verse.
Be thankful for that!

THE SANITY OF SCIENCE.

Oh mother, see that funny girl
A-digging in the snow,
She looks quite wild and when I stared
She glowered at me so!
Look, see the holes in the snow she's dug
All over that big yard!
Why is she there all by herself
Digging so fast and hard?

Hush, child, her actions do seem queer,
(Small wonder you don't see!)
The girl is merely seeking first
Spring flowers—for Botany!

J. B. H., '20.

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HOURS FOR MEALS
Breakfast . . . . . 8 to 10
Luncheon . . . . . 12 " 2
Dinner . . . . . 6 " 8
Afternoon Tea

COLLEGE NOTES.

That five minutes makes a momentous difference in catching trains was evinced at the close of college on March 30. By setting the morning classes ahead five minutes ample time was afforded everyone "to make the special."

One of the jolliest shocks and surprises that has come to the Christian Association this year is the present of a filing cabinet. No, it wasn't for a birthday or Christmas or anything in particular. Ten Sophomores in Tower Court decided to earn four dollars apiece, and help to create order from chaos in our wee, tiny office. And they did it!

The unveiling of the cabinet took place Monday afternoon, in the presence of as large an assembled multitude as could squeeze into the office.

Peek into the office as you go by and get a glimpse of what ten 1919-ers did for C. A.

Miss Ruth Beattie of the Botany Department has been elected a member of Sigma Pi Society at Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri.

JUNIOR OFFICERS ENTERTAIN.

The Freshman officers were entertained at an unusual supper party in Tower Court on Tuesday evening, March 27. The table about which the guests gathered—why mention that it was a lowly one?—was decorated for an Easter party. The guests were guided to their seats on the floor, and to the corsage boquets of violets and white roses by clever place cards, which were later read aloud to the intense amusement of the audience. Supper was followed by the usual songs and cheering, after which guests and hostesses danced until eight o'clock.

SILVER BAY TEA.

At Agora, between four and six on Wednesday afternoon, March 28, the girls who had been to Silver Bay entertained the girls who may go in the future with an interesting account of the conference. After the girls had sung some real Silver Bay songs, Helen Potter called for a description of the day. The group around the fireplace grew more and more excited as Betty Osgood told of the busy mornings and splendid classes, Anna Paton of the free afternoons, with land and water sports, Elizabeth MacNaughton of the many interesting trips, and Helen Merrill of the long, delightful evenings. Marion Sawyer then summed up the intangible Silver Bay Spirit, with a capital S, in terms of interest, equality, and love. The enthusiastic visitors planned busily as they looked at photographs and drank tea, and left quite determined to see it all for themselves in the near future. R. J., 1920.

THE TOWER COURT CABARET.

Tueday evening, March 27, the Tower Court Cabaret held its opening night. The numerous and beautifully gowned patrons were entertained by Christine Hall's interpretive dancing, the Hawaiian minstrels, Betty Hill's clever stories, and Alice de Lisle's rendering of popular songs. Mary Fleet and Cornelia Kellogg demonstrated the latest social dances. After dinner everyone adjourned to the Great Hall where the dancing continued until eight o'clock. L. T., '19.

APPOINTMENTS FROM DEPARTMENT OF HYGIENE.

Class of 1917.

Miss Mary Turk, B.A., Mary Baldwin Seminary, '06, to Converse College, Spartanburg, South Carolina.

For the year 1917-1918.

Eline von Borries, B.A., Goucher College, 1915, to Smith College.

CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION MEETINGS.

Campus.

In place of the regular Christian Association meeting, a musical service was held in the Chapel on Thursday evening. Miss Perkins read the scripture lesson, after which Professor Macdougall played two organ solos; the first a Berceuse written by Kinder, a pupil of Professor Macdougall and dedicated to him, the second, "Grand Choeur in G Minor," by Hollins. K. L., 1919.

Village.

Charlotte Penfield, speaking at Christian Association upon "Finding God in One's Self," said that the only way to have a worth while religion was to work one out for ourselves, and that a firm belief in prayer was the first step. We can not know God well if we merely call on him once a week on Sunday mornings. We must consult him often about our daily problems. If we fail to gain the fullest value out of prayer, it is because we haven't worked hard enough for it. Through regular times for quiet communion with God we may best learn to know God and to work out a helpful religion for ourselves.

MISS SMAILL IS TO READ FOR BELGIAN RELIEF.

The reading by Miss Edith Margaret Smaill, scheduled for March 24, has been postponed to Monday evening, April 23.

Miss Smaill has altered her original program, and, in connection with Shakespeare's birthday, will read from his works. War poems from Robert Service will be another feature of the program, and other poems will be read by request.

The receipts from the reading will go to the Fund for Belgian children. The need of these little war victims has been brought to light by the American Relief Committee in Belgium. The government is allowing each child one dollar a month for food; the same rations that adults are given. This is barely enough to keep them alive; it is the purpose of this fund to supply them with enough extra food to keep them strong and healthy.

The attention of the college is particularly called to the change in date for this reading. It is hoped that all will avail themselves of the opportunity of hearing Miss Smaill's program.

THE GARDEN OF ALLAH AT THE BOSTON OPERA HOUSE.

The superb dramatic production taken from Robert Hichens' famous novel of the same name, and which had a run of ten weeks in Boston several seasons ago, *The Garden of Allah*, is again playing Boston, this time at The Magnificent Boston Opera House, where is begins its engagement on Easter Monday night, April 9th.

The play was dramatized by Mr. Hichens himself, assisted by Mary Anderson de Navarro. A wonderfully great cast has been selected to portray the distinctive characters of this absorbing and thrilling story. Nothing could be more finely and fastidiously feminine than the "Domini Enfilden" portrayed by Sarah Truax; in every scene her acting is exquisitely sincere and true, and in the big moments of the play really great, for it is the rich and gracious feminity of the impersonation, that gives one of the greatest charms to the drama. William Jeffrey vividly realizes the character of "Boris," the young monk, in appearance and carriage. His portrayal of the dreamer, capable of any act of self-delusion or reckless daring, and his acting in the heavier scenes, wins him round after round of applause. Howard Gould gives distinction to the part of "Count Anteoni" and in the great scene between him and Boris, in which he tells the monk that his identity is known and forces him to tell his bride the truth, both give magnificent portrayals. Albert Andruss' smile of benevolence fits well under the shovel hat of the French priest, and James Mason is an excellent French captain.

Native Arabs in the large number of minor characters, not only add to the picturesqueness of the various scenes, but they also act with the fiery grace of their kind. There are over one hundred and fifty persons and many camels, horses, donkeys and goats used in this massive production and it might be added that this is the first time that the *Garden of Allah* was ever seen at popular prices, the prices being from 25c to best seats, $1.00 for this engagement. Mail orders when accompanied by check or money order are now being accepted and filled. There will be Wednesday and Saturday matinees and an extra matinee will be given on Patriot's Day.—*Adv.*

JOHN DREW IN "MAJOR PENDENNIS."

For many months past local playgoers have heard much favorable report of the new comedy in which John Drew is appearing this season, Langdon Mitchell's adaptation of Thackeray's "Pendennis," and the announcement of Mr. Drew's coming engagement, therefore, at the Hollis Street Theatre for two weeks only beginning Easter Monday evening, April 9th, is one of welcome interest and importance. Mr. Mitchell has called his comedy "Major Pendennis," Mr. Drew portraying the rôle of the doughty principal character in the famous novel. The dramatist is said to have been quite as successful in this venture into the picturesque Thackeray field as he was a few seasons ago when he made "Becky Sharp" for the use of Mrs. Fiske from Thackeray's "Vanity Fair."

The acclaim with which Mr. Drew's characterization of the famous character was greeted by the critics in New York, as well as in Chicago, is well known and it is promised that the distinguished actor has a rôle similar to those in which in the past he achieved some of his most artistic and substantial successes. The romantic atmosphere of the famous story presents him again in the charming environment recalled in "Rosemary," and yet supplies him with ample opportunities for the delightful display of those methods of deft, light comedy identified with so many of his "drawing-room" characters of recent seasons.—*Advt.*

(Continued from page 1)

ing the dinner hour. Girls enter the factories at the age of sixteen and earn from ten to fifteen dollars per week. These girls would ordinarily be working in department stores or other factories for a much smaller wage. Working people are being better cared for than they ever were in times of peace because war demands the best product, while the best product demands a physically fit workman.

It is feared in England that, when the war is over, even though the German Army may be defeated, England will have been conquered by the German mind and method. But the government has had to establish a kind of progressive partnership with the workers, and as soon as peace is declared, the British will demand much greater social justice than they received before the war. The mass of the people, as well as the aristocracy, have sacrificed and the men in the trenches will not be satisfied with an England as it was three years ago. The new Premier, Lloyd-George, has worked a "Constitutional Revolution," but he is allied with a Couser native cabinet with whom he agrees in so far as they are "bitter-enders," but with whom he differs widely as to social questions. It will be interesting to see on which side the Liberal leader will stand at the close of the war. The Government must produce a worthy plan to meet industrial problems.

C. U. K., 1919.

Alumnæ Department

BIRTHS.

'02. On October 20, 1916, a daughter, Esther Browning, to Mrs. Robert B. Sosman (Sarah G. Noble).

'09. On February 14, 1916, a third daughter, Frances Conover, to Mrs. H. R. Segoine (Margaret Suydam).

DEATHS.

On March 26, 1917, Theodora McCutcheon.

On March 1, 1917, Mrs. Caroline M. Torrey, at one time superintendent of household service in College Hall and mother of Evelyn C. Torrey Edgett, School of Music '91.

Those who were in the college during its first two decades will recall Mrs. Caroline M. Torrey, superintendent of household service in College Hall. After leaving Wellesley, Mrs. Torrey was appointed to similar service in the Cullis Consumptive Home, Boston, where she worked most successfully. Her death came on the sixteenth anniversary of her entrance upon that position.

IN MEMORIAM.

In the passing away of Mrs. Henry Fowle Durant, whose death occurred on the twelfth day of February, nineteen hundred seventeen, Wellesley College has lost a devoted and loyal friend.

We, the Columbus Wellesley Club, deeply feeling this our loss desire to pay loving tribute to her memory.

We will ever cherish the memory of her personality and her unselfish devotion to the college.

In grateful appreciation we place this minute in the records of our club.

Signed: ELEANOR H. MEANS, *President*,
HELEN M. SCHOEDINGER, *Secretary*.

NEWS NOTES.

'89. Gertrude James studied at the University of North Carolina for the first semester of the year, but is now back in Portland, Oregon, at her former address, 599 Elizabeth St.

'94. Sarah Burroughs is in charge of two wards in the American Ambulance Hospital at Neuilly, France.

'95. Lillian Brandt is Secretary of the School of Philanthropy conducted by the Charity Organization of New York City.

'96. Elizabeth Mathews Richardson is Dean of Penn Hall School for Girls, at Chambersburg, Pa.

'97. Helen Chandler Cannaday is correspondent and manager of sixty or seventy schools in Guntur District, South India.

'97. Dr. Ellen P. Corson-White is Director of the Laboratory of the Orthopoedic Hospital and Associate in Research at the American Oncologic Hospital in the Philadelphia Post-Graduate School of Neurology, and Research Pathologist in the New Jersey State Hospital, Trenton.

'03. Frances Terry Atkins and her family returned to this country early in March, after a year at the United States Naval Station at Tutuila, Samoa.

'04. Clara More de Morinni is living in Buffalo while her husband is serving in the Canadian Overseas Expeditionary Force.

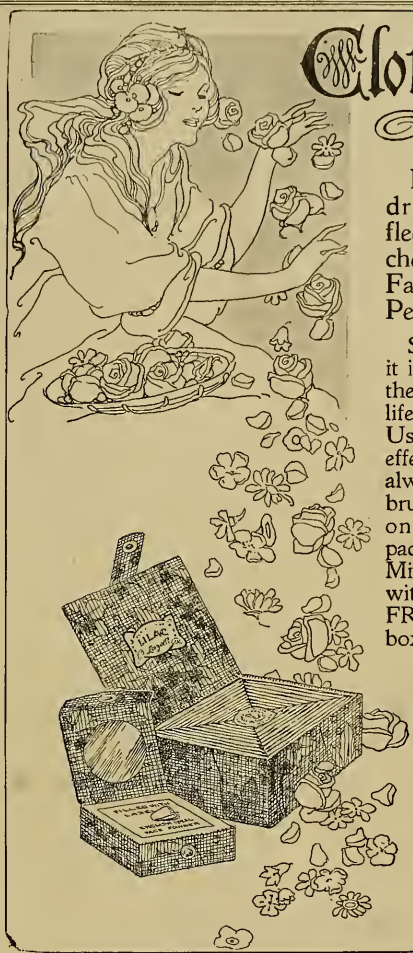
'08. Genevieve Pfeiffer Hallett is directing the work of the Denver Chapter of the Red Cross.

'10. Miriam Carpenter Wright and her family have been spending the winter in Florida.

'12. Mildred Washburn has been working on the Duluth Evening Herald this winter.

'13. Mildred Volk is studying at Columbia.

'13. Lois Kendall is teaching Hygiene and Physical Education at the Emma Willard School in Troy, N. Y. and also in the new Russell Sage College for Practical Arts.



'15. Alathena Johnson is on the staff of the Houston Trust and Savings Bank, Houston, Texas, a new enterprise conducted by her father.

'15. Ruth Chapin is Educational Director at the Glass Block Store in Duluth, Minn.

'15. Alice Charlton is laboratory instructor in the Department of Bacteriology at the University of Wisconsin.

'15. Margaret Ellis is Luncheon Manager of the Providence, R. I., Telephone Company, running a lunch room with an average attendance of 110 in the summer and 140 in the winter.

'15. Helen Ely is Assistant Secretary of Physical Education in the Y. W. C. A. of Seattle, Wash.

'15. Dorothy Kahn is visitor for the Relief Department of the Jewish Aid Society of Chicago.

'15. Avonelle Crockett is in the classification department of the Congressional Library, in Washington.

'16. Caroline Lansing is working for an M.A. at the Albany State College for Teachers, where she is also assisting in the English department.

'14. Dorothy S. Emmons has had five pictures—landscapes—accepted by the Portland Society of Art for the annual Spring exhibition at the L. D. M. Sweat Memorial Art Museum, Portland, Maine. The exhibition holds from April 7th to and including May 6th, 1917. She expects to paint during May in Mystic, Connecticut. Address: 33 High St.

WELLESLEY CLUBS.

EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA.

The Eastern Pennsylvania Wellesley Club made its first public appearance on the evening of February 28, at a concert for the benefit of the Student-Alumnæ Building Fund. Our Vice-President, Mrs. J. H. Sternbergh, kindly gave us the use of her home for the evening, which added materially to the pleasure of the occasion. A very pleasing program was rendered by Miss Mary Warfel, harpist, of Lancaster; Mrs. Russell King Miller, contralto, and Mrs. Mary Miller Mount, pianist, of Philadelphia. We were especially glad to have Mrs. Mount as she is a Wellesley woman, '92-'94. Eighty dollars were realized for the Fund.

CINCINNATI.

The Cincinnati Wellesley Club met with the President, Mrs. Marcia Lloyd Mills, for lunch Saturday, March twenty-third. In the afternoon the Councillor of the Club, Miss Elsie Thalheimer, read her report of the February meeting of the Graduate Council.

On Saturday, March 17, the members of the Cincinnati Wellesley Club were invited to lunch with Mrs. Catherine Collins Cobb, at her home in Covington, to meet Miss Josephine Simrall. Miss Simrall is teaching at Sweet Briar College, and was spending her spring vacation in Cincinnati.

OMAHA.

On February 22, the Wellesley Club of Omaha entertained at the home of Mrs. Ralph Kiewit (Nell Carpenter), the girls of the Omaha High School and Brownell Hall who expect to attend Wellesley in the future. A program, showing "A Freshman's First Day at Wellesley" was given, in the following way.

In her room, at night, the Freshman wrote a letter to her family, telling of her trials and sorrows. As she fell asleep, homesick and discouraged, the different Spirits appeared to her, in her dreams, to cheer her with visions of the joys to come. First came the "Spirit of Student Government," Miss May Somes; next, the "Spirit of the Barn," Miss Gretchen McConnell; "Spirit of Athletics," Miss Orra Ambler; "Spirit of the Dread Academic," Miss Lydia McCague; "Spirit of Song," singing, Mrs. Ralph Kiewit; and the "Spirit of the Memories of Wellesley," Mrs. Joseph Dahlman. The part of the Freshman was taken by Miss Halcyon Cotton. The Wellesley songs and "cheer" were sung, with Mrs. Kiewit leading.

Enclosed is a copy of the message given to the Freshman by the "Spirit of Drear Academic," as she appeared in her ghostly white sheet. The Club members feel that all who are, and have been Freshmen will enjoy this poem written by Miss Lydia McCague.

THE ACADEMIC GHOST.

I am the dread Academic,
Doomed for the next four years to haunt your nights;
As for the days to fill up all your time
With awful Mathematics, Trig. and such;
Greek, Latin, English and Psychology.
Of Briefs and Bible and of Science, too,
I could a tale unfold, whole doleful sound
Would pale thy powdered cheek, freeze thy young blood,
Make thy two eyes, like stars, start from their spheres,
Thy curl-ed and marcel-èd locks to part,
And each particular hair to stand on end
Like quills upon the fretful porcupine!
But I will spare. Yet, list, oh Freshman, list!
If ever thou didst think thy work too hard
When thou didst study Vergil or Geom.,
Or Burke's Conciliation, Physics, too,
Just wait until you try to struggle through
Examinations here at Wellesley.
Oh, May B. Green! What falling off there'll be
Of time to skate, make fudge, or have a spread,
When a flunk notice from the faculty
Says that your mid-semester mark was "D."
There'll be no time for trips to Boston then,
For expeditions Natickward, Lake Waban rides—
But with a cold compress upon thy head,
A card pinned on the door, "Do not Disturb!"
A darkened transom, and a keyhole plugged,
You pore upon your books, past midnight hours.
Oh horrible! Oh horrible! Most horrible!
This time of reckoning that we always dread.
Let not this mournful picture be too sad,
Nor contemplation cause your heart to fail,
Remember! I am good for you! 'tis said;
You've heard, no doubt, I discipline the mind.
And there are other compensations too,—
"By precedent established" joys a few.
So cheer thee up, my dear, and don't forget
To smile and smile and be a student still.
Adieu! Adieu! Freshman, remember me!"

The March meeting of the Omaha Wellesley Club was held at the home of Miss Halcyon Cotton, 3810 Davenport Street. A social afternoon was enjoyed by all.

PHILADELPHIA COLLEGE CLUB.

Graduates of Wellesley College and those who have successfully completed one year of the regular academic course are eligible for membership in the College Club, 1300 and 1302 Spruce Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

The annual dues are $10 for resident, $5 for non-resident members. The entrance fee of $10.00 is remitted to those who apply within one year of graduation.

Anyone who would like to apply for membership, or who wishes information about the Club is asked to write to Miss Doris Fenton, 1319 Spruce Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

COMPULSORY TRAINING AND PUBLIC PHILANTHROPY.

A bulletin to be issued to-day by the Institute for Public Service to newspapers and public officers throughout the country including congressmen urges advance guarantees by congress and state legislatures that "*no one dependent upon an American soldier or sailor shall want or fear want because the bread winner has answered his country's call.*"

The statement which is headed *Patriotic Private Philanthropy or Patriotic Public Justice* declares that "it is more like autocracy fighting to save itself than like democracy warring for world democracy to throw our soldiers and their dependents upon the uncertainties; delays and social disparagements of private charity." Other points include these:

"The reasons for leaving war relief to private funds are obsolete. It would be no more unbusinesslike to depend upon private charity for bullets and cannon than to depend upon private charity for war relief. As a nation we have adopted the working principle that what a majority have agreed must be done for all of us can be best done by 100% of us through taxes and government action.

"Young women who signed for voluntary service are receiving instructions to report to the School of Philanthropy for a special free ten weeks course to fit themselves for trained social work in the families of soldiers and sailors. Relief societies are springing up like mushrooms. Could anything be unfairer to soldiers, sailors and other human war units than to say to them: Private charity will do its best—we truly hope its best will be enough—to take your place at home and to care for you and yours if you are maimed or killed. Private charity for American soldiers doesn't fit compulsory military service, compulsory war taxes for munitions, three billion dollar loans to Allies for war costs and hundred million dollar contingent funds."

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WANTED—A BUSINESS MANAGER.

Applications are now in order for the Business Manager of the Wellesley College NEWS and MAGAZINE. She shall be chosen from applications from former members of Wellesley, and her duties shall consist in taking charge of the advertising, subscription lists and general management of the NEWS and MAGAZINE, as well as the present duties of the College Auditor. The salary paid is $800.00 a year. For further information, address Dorothy Greene, 434 Tower Court, Wellesley, Mass.